

WOMAN'S HOME PAGE

CHARLES DWYER...Editor.

The Case
for the
"Antis"

WHY WE DON'T WANT TO VOTE

By MRS. GILBERT E. JONES

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Suffrage
National
Peril

"SUFFRAGE FAD OF THE SMART SET"

Leader of "Antis" says Women are Joining Franchise Movement Merely to be in the Fashion—Severe Criticism of Opponents

Having published an article on the progress made by the Woman Suffrage movement, written by Mrs. Belmont, this paper invited the Anti-Suffragist leaders to present their side of the question to its readers. Consequently the following article, by Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones of New York, founder and president of the "League for the Civic Education of Women," is published herewith.

Mrs. Jones complains of unfair treatment accorded to the Anti-Suffragist leaders by the newspapers. Our answer is to publish her article in full, as written by her, including her statement that "reporters are generally socialists or suffragists."

NEW DEFINITIONS IN THE SUFFRAGE FIGHT.

Mrs. Jones says: "A Suffragist is a gentleman or lady lunching with Mrs. Belmont at Sherry's."

"A Suffragette is a woman who rushes into the street and bites a policeman."

As I am asked to write this article in a spirit of "breezy criticism" of the Woman Suffrage Movement, I will begin at what I deem a most unfortunate sign of its existence—a lack of tolerance on the part of the Woman Suffrage leaders, and in newspaper reports.

One must discount the report of all Anti-Suffrage news now-a-days, and the published accounts of any anti-speaking in private or public are hardly recognizable as the message from the platform is so distorted or misconstrued.

The reporters are generally Socialists or Suffragists, and they cannot disguise their personal feelings when reporting an Anti-Suffragist's speech. As they generally face me when I am speaking, their eyes flash and their temper is soon evident, and then I know what to expect in their report.

In a large Eastern city last week I said that I personally had not met a cook that I cared to see vote, as they were generally foreigners, and rarely understood our customs and conditions. Nearly all of the reporters wrote that I was a "snob," saying I refused to go to the polls with a cook.

An editorial in one of that city's best dailies went on to say, "It is a well-known fact that a well-dressed woman to speak of her sisters in any such contemptuous manner."

The first lecture of our "National League for the Civic Education of Women," of which I am the founder, was held December 4, 1908. A great many Suffragists attended the lecture, and I had the pleasure of literally holding Mrs. Bowman Wells down in her seat, as she is a Suffragette, and was bent on breaking up the meeting. I begged her to put forth her venom in my left ear. Instead of letting her cry aloud, and after Mrs. Ida Husted Harper had sent her a note she contented herself with one or two outbursts at Lyman Abbott, and then began to write furiously on a piece of paper.

A letter from President Roosevelt was read from the platform, and in it he showed very conclusively that he was not in favor of Woman Suffrage. Presto, change! The Suffragists were aroused. That same day they had called a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall in the evening, and some pretty hard things were said publicly at the anti. But the climax was reached when the great Suffrage leader loudly proclaimed that in consequence of Roosevelt's indifference to the woman suffrage question, "the President of the United States was a tree-toad," and the Suffrage audience broke into wild applause.

Of another Suffrage leader, it was with difficulty that one recognized in

her a woman minister, as her sarcasm and ridicule of her sister opponents is so severe and merciless. Hardly a public Suffrage meeting is now given that women who do not believe in Suffrage are not openly ridiculed.

Woman Suffrage is now the fashion in New York City. What will not fashion do to advance a cause—big hats, large muffs, sleek skirts, hoop-

mother why she had become a Suffragist she said, "Because I have two daughters, and I need society for their sake. It is well worth while to know the Four Hundred. A charming little woman (not rich) said "Mrs. Belmont is so nice, and so noble and moral, that I need to be under her leadership." A letter received a week ago reads as follows:

"I resign from your Anti-League because you represent the selfish and wrong women of the country. I am proud to state that I am under the leadership of Mrs. Belmont, the best example of American womanhood; a woman whose saintly life, majestic heroism and high loftiness of thought is beyond criticism. Would that all other New York women had lived her pure and simple life."

There are many women who believe or think they believe all this, and

for speaking of "Woman's Sphere," and are generally accused of trying to keep the woman in the "home." It is more fortunate to observe that most American women are in the home, and nothing could induce them to leave it, but it is equally fortunate to observe that there are thousands of splendid women who are making a "Womanly Sphere" in places other than the home, and they do not need the ballot to make themselves felt and recognized.

There was a woman who was known as "The Angel of the Tombs," as the result of her marvelous work done there. Mrs. Ballington Booth is rarely at home—no other woman in our State has ever had so exalted a "Womanly Sphere" as this remarkable woman. Women create their own sphere and can be felt wherever they show any individuality or worth-

ter understand housekeeping than men. Do they? Have women solved the "Servant Question?" What is the proverbial boarding house like, and generally kept by women?

It is the most hopeless and unsuccessful institution known in civilized city life, and usually shunned by the many; the next step is the hotel, and immediately the housekeeping is done by a man. The cook also is a man, the head waiters are men, etc. When it comes to municipal housekeeping, we find city departments with a whole staff of men, with scientific and disciplined direction and order, all beyond the management of a woman. Woman can take part in some of the easier classifications of work, but one in fifty thousand is not equal to men in all the larger and more complicated routine life of city government. The sooner some of the Suffragists look into this truth the better, even if their conceit received a bold shock.

The Anti-Suffragist's pride is in the non-partisan influence they can exert. To be a constituent of a politician immediately limits the person asking for a reform, etc., and one party or the other will claim the votes for his own. The woman without the vote goes to the power-that-be for the cause itself, and promises to ask no favors or conditions. Nearly all of the reforms and good that women can claim they have done have been accomplished in this way, and the woman's vote in Colorado can show nothing better.

Women in Colorado have not made laws that regulate equal pay for equal work—as they are not to be found on the statute books of that State. Miss Sumner's book on "Equal Suffrage" is absolute Suffrage authority, and the title page reads:

"EQUAL SUFFRAGE." The Results of an Investigation in Colorado Made for the College of the Equal Suffrage League of New York State.

Miss Sumner says: "Though it is almost universally asserted in Colorado that women receive the same pay as men in public employment, it is evident that this is true only as between very minutely classified positions. By overstepping the bounds of a reasonable classification it may be said that women receive 'equal pay for equal work,' but taking public employment as a whole, women receive considerably lower remuneration than men."

"That as teachers, also, women receive lower salaries on the average than men is shown by table XIX."

"But the conclusion is inevitable that, on the whole, men teachers are better paid in Colorado than women teachers."

"The economic effect of equal suffrage during the dozen years of its existence in Colorado has evidently been slight. The only clearly demonstrated result, indeed, appears to have been the opening up to women of a few new avenues of employment, such as political canvassing and elective offices, their employment in somewhat greater numbers as clerks and stenographers in public offices, and the equalizing in most public positions of their salaries with those of men doing the same work. But the positions are graded, the men are given the best paid places. The average wages of women teachers, are still decidedly lower than those of men teachers."

"Considering the slight influence which equal suffrage can be clearly demonstrated to have exerted over the public employment of women, it would be surprising if the enfranchisement could be shown to have had any marked effect on their employment in private industry. As one writer said, in answer to the question in regard to the effect of equal suffrage on the wages and conditions of employment of women, 'It is the same old story of demand and supply in the commercial world.'"

I will add only a line about two of the Suffrage States.

A letter just received from Denver tells its own story, and enlightens us in the matter as to how the granting of the ballot to women in Colorado has had its effect:

Denver, Col., Feb. 9, 1910.

Dear Madam:

The records show that more than 50 per cent of the registered voters of Denver are women. This being undeniably true, does it not seem more the part of wisdom than valor that a bunch of cheap politicians like Governor Shafroth, Justice Steele, Editor Patterson, should rush valiantly to the protection of this mass of voters whenever the occasion offers?

Understand, please, that all the women entitled to vote here do not vote. A large percentage of them do vote, however, sometimes. Understand again, please, that all the women voters are not of the same class any more than they are of the same mind. So stand right by your guns,—content in the knowledge that you do not have to depend on the women for votes, hence you are in a position to tell the truth about them.

two things that do not mix with politics in any way.

Yours very truly,

(Signed by a woman of Denver.)

First as a Territory and then as a State Utah has granted women full universal Suffrage for forty-one years. They have lived openly and defiantly in a state of complete polygamy; reform and command for law and order came from without and not within



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Denver's women politicians are as corrupt, as dishonest and as disreputable as Denver's men politicians,—and that is not a slanderous statement because it is a true one. At the same time it must be borne in mind that the good women of Denver who vote, and there are many of them,—see as little of the women political leaders as some of the male political leaders, where seen of the male political leaders. Which is to say, the masses of women who vote are not necessarily corrupt just because their leaders are in the dark lantern class.

Not long since the women of Denver cast many votes for one B. B. Lindsey in the belief that he had discovered some terrible political crime. They were sincere, and it was the first, last and only time they have ever gotten together to benefit the community with one stand-together vote.

Furthermore, in a community where there are as many women as we have here, it is part of our political game to keep the newspapers lined up where we want them on the suffrage question. And any time they break over all we have to do is to whisper to the big department stores to whisper to the advertising agent of the offending paper,—and lo and behold, that paper gets back into line and does it in a hurry. That is why Editor Patterson is so keenly supporting the cause.

If I wasn't dead tired and sick of the whole nasty political business, I wouldn't mix in this fight to the extent of writing this lengthy epistle to you. But I am sick of it all, because it is next of kin to White Slavery, and the world should know it. At least the good women of the world should know it, and they should also know that the quicker they back out of this political mess the sooner they will get back to clean motherhood and pure life—

this polygamous State—woman's self-respect did not change this evil and it is still said that polygamy will continue in Utah,—just because women exercise a political power, and they enjoy polygamy.

Fancy what would be said if Utah were Anti-Suffrage and polygamy prevailed. The Gentiles are heard from at some elections, but the Mormon church is a great political power, and is surely heard from when they have an axe to grind.

How often the Suffragist scoffs at the Anti-Suffragist's mention of the "Indirect Influence." Yet the Antis have a silence rejoinder in watching the indirect results of a vote. Could anything be more vague than the "Indirect Influence?" While with primaries, caucuses, party politics, a single woman's expression must be swamped by the thousands of promiscuous votes that are cast at any and all elections. Majorities carry the voice at the polls, and women must always still look to the men to help them.

The manner in which our Suffrage friends accept any and all statements given them by their leaders deserves severe criticism. They rarely investigate any of their declarations. For instance, citizenship does not entitle a man to vote, yet Suffragists cry aloud that it is their natural right.

Taxation does not mean representation with an unqualified universal suffrage, yet thousands of women say they should vote because they pay taxes,—men do not, why should women? Enlightenment and more education such as we give in our League is what most women need. We give facts, not Anti-Suffrage arguments, and that is why we are not even liked by most of the suffrage women in our State. But our good work is growing. Our motto is "Truth," our emblem is the American flag, and our pass word is "Tolerance."

CARE OF THE HANDS SHOULD BEGIN IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

Gloves Must be Worn When Doing Any Kind of Household Work—Preserve Natural Oil in the Skin—Use Plenty of Grease

NE seldom associates vanity of personal appearance with a man, but impressed on my mind is the remark of a man who was an exponent of deep philosophical problems, who looked at his hands and spread them out for me to observe, remarking, "You see my hands; they would, because of their shape and looks, carry me into any society." They were unusually well formed. "Hands," he went on to say, "are more important as stamping the birth and breeding than anything else." It is small wonder that the science of interpreting the hands, de-

termining character, telling fortune, as well as past and present and future events by means of the shape and lines found on the palm, has long since been in vogue. Whether or not there is any foundation in fact for such an art as chiromancy, one can often discover the occupation of the owner of the hands by the marks which have been left upon them. Well-kept hands certainly add much to the personal appearance, and I will say to all my correspondents who have written me numerous letters on this subject that with a little care and patience hands can be kept in good condition. By which I mean the skin white and soft and the nails well-cared for. If hands are large they will not appear so if these details are looked after.

The one thing a grown-up cannot do is to alter the size of the hands, as this depends upon the bony structure. If mothers take care of their children's hands they can do much to make them shapely and keep from growing large. By this I do not mean that mothers should inculcate in their children vanity, but many children in their play stretch and deform their hands unnecessarily. They pull their finger-joints in order to hear them "crack"—something which should not be permitted. Thumb-sucking and finger-sucking not only deform the mouth, but enlarge and deform the thumbs and fingers. I have been asked about the enlarged joints which are the results of rheumatic and gouty deposits about the finger-joints, which, in extreme cases, give rise to very great deformity.

These have been the despair of the medical profession; for when the chalk-like deposits are once made they cannot be lessened or removed, although every kind of treatment has been tried. But they can, in a measure, be prevented if taken in time. The poisons in the blood can be counteracted by taking mineral alkaline waters, or bicarbonate of soda, and by great attention to eating, digestion, and avoiding constipation. Food, while nourishing, should be simple. Wines and liquors should be avoided, and sugars in the form of sweets and candies should be taken sparingly if at all. If one belongs to a rheumatic family, such a person should not wait until the fingers begin to grow large to avoid this trouble, but should take the matter in hand from the very beginning. Carlsbad salts are very useful in this connection. A teaspoonful in a glass of hot water, sipped before breakfast, will be found very beneficial. Work which brings a heavy strain upon the fingers is apt to de-

velop the gouty and rheumatic trouble. To keep the hands soft and white, it is necessary to protect them when doing certain kinds of work. Dish-washing can be done without keeping the hands in the hot, greasy water. Use a dish-mop, or put on rubber gloves. The dust which one may encounter in various kinds of hot work can be kept from the hands by wearing old gloves, which should be loose. This also protects the nails. If hands must be put into hot water, rub the dust which one may encounter with white vaseline. Water takes the natural oil out of the hands and makes the skin dry, so does exposure to cold.

The wrinkling of the skin of the hands is due, as I have already said, from the loss of oil. The remedy is to grease the hands often. It is not very pleasant to wear gloves at night but nothing will improve the hands so much. After washing them in very hot water to open the pores, rub into

them vaseline and almond oil, or camphor ice, or some good cold cream, taking a few minutes to rub in the grease, so that all that is possible will be absorbed, and then put on the loose gloves. Those in use become somewhat greasy, which makes them all the better. If the hands are very bad from dry skin or redness or wrinkles, wear gloves all you can during the day. This is not unpleasant if the finger-tips of the gloves are cut off.

I have already indicated what to do for red hands, and the same treatment should be used for the arms.

LONG GLOVES WORN AT NIGHT WILL KEEP THE ARMS WHITE

Chilblains Caused by Sensitive Skin can be Prevented by Putting Hands in Cold Water and Not Warming Them Before the Fire

Wear long gloves at night, which will protect the arms. Arms and wrists are apt to become red from lack of care in drying them. Be sure to dry both arms and hands thoroughly after they have been wet; if not, they will get red and rough.

Chilblains, while occurring in the hands or feet, come because of a delicate and sensitive skin. They occur in winter when, after exposure to the cold, one comes into a warm room and the hands are suddenly warmed. One who is subject to chilblains should, if the hands are very cold, put them in cold water when coming indoors.